

COUNTY FARM BUREAU

A. W. TERRILL, FARM ADVISER.

Army Worms.

There has been an outbreak of army worms in some sections of the country and as they seem to appear very suddenly and their work of devastation is over before we hardly realize it, it requires prompt action to combat them. The worm is from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches long and striped with black, yellow and green. They generally appear in grass lands, where the eggs have been laid, and suddenly eat the grass clean, then migrate to other grass, out or corn land. If discovered at once and a strip sprayed around the infested area with arsenate of lead or paris green before the worms scatter, they will be killed. A deep furrow plowed around the field to stop the worms and post holes dug in this at intervals where they will collect and can be killed by spraying with kerosene is sufficient. A log may also be dug along this furrow every little while to kill the worms. After they are scattered over a large area nothing can be done but wait until the worms go into the ground to pupate, which they will do at once and often disappear as suddenly as they came. There are several broods a year but it is seldom that more than one brood does much damage, due to certain climatic conditions and parasitic enemies that tend to keep them down. The only chance to control them is to get immediate action as soon as they start.

There is listed at the Adviser's office a hardworking, conscientious young man wanting work for the summer on the farm. Anyone wanting help let us know.

Meeting.

Officers of the St. Francois Farm Bureau will meet (tomorrow) Saturday, May 30, at 2 p. m., in the Farm Adviser's office. All officers and delegates will be sure to attend. The Round-up will be under discussion.

Prize for the Girls.

The West Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of the Carberry Water-seal Canners, have offered one of their No. 1 Carberry Home Canners for the best exhibit of canned goods in the girls' class at the County Round-up. This class is open to all girls 16 years of age or under. This is an outfit that every home should be supplied with. They are not only money savers but have proven to be money-makers in the hands of young girls trying to make expense money.

This a prize worth a great deal more than its money value which is \$10.00.

Additional Prizes.

Mrs. P. V. Ashburn offers 1 bushel of well selected high-grade seed corn for the champion ten ears of white corn in the Round-up this fall. This is a variety that has made the highest yields of any under the conditions under which it was grown on the Ashburn farm. It will be acclimated seed worth many dollars to any corn grower.

Hereford Breeders' Notice.

At the request of several breeders of Hereford cattle, a meeting will be called Saturday afternoon, June 6, at 2 o'clock, in the Court House, to organize a County Hereford Association. The object of the association is to be the betterment of the present herd, to stimulate more interest in pure bred cattle throughout the county and to work together for the mutual benefit of all concerned. The slogan is "Pure Bred Cattle on Every Farm." Everyone breeding, owning or in any wise interested in the white-faces are cordially invited to be present.

The Drought.

There are some redeeming features about everything if we will only look for them. The present drought should be a lesson to everyone on the advisability of thorough seed-bed preparation and handling. The men who this spring went to their fields and double-disked every foot of ground they intended to break before they did any plowing at all are now reaping the rewards. The soil has largely retained its moisture, they are still plowing and the ground is breaking up in nice shape. There is no stopping of the plows, over-working the horses or turning up big clods

to be rolled around the rest of the summer by the cultivators as is the case where early disking was not practiced. Even if rains had come, disking would have paid big returns. Determine now to disk thoroughly and early next spring and this summer as soon as the small grain is shocked. Follow the binder directly with the disk where possible.

Smut.

Look through your wheat fields and count a few of the heads that have been ruined by smut. Try to estimate the amount of loss in the entire field that this has entailed. This fall treat all your seed wheat for smut and prevent this loss next year. The treatment costs only a few cents and requires but little time and labor.

Humus.

Notice the plants on the soil that is well supplied with decomposed organic matter and see how well they are standing the dry weather and the amount of moisture that is still in the ground. Compare these plants with the ones on ground where the humus is all burnt out by wrong use of commercial fertilizers and constant cultivation. This latter soil bakes and runs together while the former is in good tilth. Humus is the key to the fertility and productivity of our land. Lime would also tend to help the physical condition of these heavy baked soils.

Apple Blight—Black Knot of Damson
These are two fungus diseases that are widely spread over this section and cause much loss. Nothing can be done for them now but next winter don't forget they are living dormant in the blighted twigs of the pear, apple, crab-apple and quince trees ready to spread out in all directions in the spring.

Cut off all these blighted twigs, being especially careful to get all on the pear trees, and burn them. In February or March give a dormant spray with lime-sulphur. If this is systematically done in a whole neighborhood it can be controlled. Insects feeding in the spring upon the juice exuding from the pear trees where the disease is present carry the spores of the disease to the blossoms of the apple where the spores incubate in the nectar of the flower and spread on down into the twigs.

The black knot of the plum attacks cherries and all varieties of plums but is more prevalent in the damson. If these knots are cut out and burnt before March, there would be but little trouble from this disease.

Cultivation

The dryer the time the more necessary the frequent shallow cultivation. The spike tooth steel harrow with the teeth set back at an angle of about 45 degrees is a good implement to run over the young corn with once or twice before starting the regular cultivations. A roller makes the field look good but also packs the surface allowing the moisture to rise to the top and evaporate off into the air. If the roller is used, immediately afterward run over the field or between rows with a harrow to re-establish the surface mulch and thus prevent the soil moisture from passing off into the air. Don't wait long to start the shovel cultivators. The first time over take plenty of time, get close to the plants, clean the field and go about three inches deep. Next cultivation go somewhat shallower and it won't do to get in so close. From then on let your team step up and get over the field as rapidly and often as possible with just a shallow surface stirring. The sweep types of surface shovels are a good thing to use at these latter periods.

Hereford Prize.

Mr. C. B. Denman, the well known breeder of prize-winning white faces, is offering a free service fee to his herd bull or \$5.00 in cash to the best cow with calf by her side, calf to have been raised on mother's milk alone. His idea is the right one in trying to stimulate breeders to select for cows of high milk production and this special prize should help serve this purpose.

Motor Cycle for sale at a Bargain
New Harley Davidson. Address Box 243, Farmington, Mo. 16-2

Advance Information 1914 Red Book, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Jefferson City, Mo.

Missouri Booster Bulletin No. 58, Released for Sunday, May 24, 1914.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 26.—A decided increase in wages, shorter hours and the higher cost of boarding farm hands, are assigned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri as being partly responsible for the increase in the cost of living between 1894 and 1914, a period of twenty years. A bulletin on the subject given publicly today by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick, while dealing chiefly with the present cost of farm labor in Missouri as compared to other states and for various European countries to prove that the same condition exists elsewhere.

The increase in wages and the reduction of the number of hours of toil a day is suggested as an inducement to the unemployed of the large cities and towns to flock to the rural section, work on farms and live happy and contented on the fat of the land, with ample time daily for recreation, and education for those inclined to be studious.

In 1893 the wages of the Missouri farm hand averaged \$14.46 a month, including board and room. The daily hours then ran from twelve to fifteen a day, according to the season of the year. In the early part of 1914 wages had advanced to \$21.66 a month with board and room and the daily time had gone down to ten hours. For the year 1913, as a whole, the actual daily time put in averaged nine hours and fifty-four minutes, consisting of ten hours during spring; eleven hours and fifteen minutes during summer; nine hours and fifty minutes during the fall, and eight hours and twenty-five minutes during the winter. Of course this does not mean that the hands during the day for anything work hours followed one another consecutively but time was given farm they say fit to take up for themselves.

In 1909 the monthly wages of a boarded farm hand was \$20.56 as compared to \$14.57 in 1899 and \$14.56 for 1893-4. From 1893 to 1913 the advance in wages was 48 per cent, and from 1909 to 1913 5 per cent. This was for farm hands with board and room.

As for farm hands who roomed and boarded themselves, in 1893 this class was paid \$20.57 a month; in 1899, \$20.44; in 1909, \$27.74; and in 1913, \$29.40. The increase in wages from 1893 to 1913 amounted to 56 per cent, which is practically in keeping with the advance in price of ordinary food articles in the same period, increases brought about by drought and other causes of crop failure not being taken into consideration.

There is still another variety of Missouri farm help, the harvesters, who generally only work the latter part of June and probably all of July to help garner the huge wheat crop. In 1893 those of this class were paid \$1.10 a day each; in 1909, \$1.50 per day, and in 1913, \$1.57; board and room included. Without board and room such harvest hands, in 1893, drew \$1.33 a day; in 1909, \$1.81, and in 1913, \$1.95.

In 1913 harvest hands in Minnesota were paid \$2.43 a day; Iowa, \$2.25; North Dakota, \$2.70; South Dakota, \$2.37; Washington, \$2.41; Idaho, \$2.31; Montana, \$2.21; Illinois, \$1.93; with board and room in each case. When the price paid in Missouri is compared with other states it indicates that harvest hands would rather work here at a lower price per day than go elsewhere.

Then there is still another variety of farm help, the man who works by the day, whenever there is work for him to do. This class in 1893 averaged 88 cents in Missouri with board and room, and 89 cents without. In 1909 the day had increased to \$1.11 a day with board and room, and \$1.27 without; and 1913 saw a still further increase to \$1.08 a day with board and room, and \$1.39 without. Farm hands in 1913 figured that a place to sleep and three meals a day averaged each 31 cents a day. In a city this low cost of living would be impossible, especially for the high class of food the farmer supplies his help, fully realizing, that to keep them well fed, happy and comfortable meant that much more work from each hand.

Information furnished Supervisor of Statistics A. T. Edmondston of the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Department of Agriculture is to the effect that the average length of time per day required of hired labor on farms of the United States, considered as a whole, during the spring season, was nine hours and fifty-four minutes; during the summer season, ten hours and fifty-four minutes; fall season, nine hours and fifty-two minutes; and winter season, eight hours and thirty-three minutes, making an average for the four seasons of nine hours and forty-eight minutes a day.

In Russia, 1901 to 1905, country labor was paid 17 1/2 cents a day at sowing time; 25 1/2 a day at hay harvest time and 27 1/2 when the wheat crop was garnered. In 1910 wages had gone up to 27 1/2 at sowing time; 37 1/2 when the hay was harvested and 44 1/2 cents for gathering in the wheat.

For Hungary, in ten years, the wages of agricultural laborers have increased 60 per cent; in Denmark, about 30 per cent; with board, and 22 per cent without; Sweden, an average of about 38 per cent. In Norway wages have increased 19 per cent in the country and 15 per cent in towns in ten years. For Japan, the change in economic conditions has even been more marked, wages having doubled in a period of fifteen years.

In the United States, all states considered, the average increase from 1893 to 1913 for regular farm hands has been 54.4 per cent, the amount paid monthly going up from \$13.90 to \$21.38, including board and room. But at the same time the farmer owning his own farm has grown more wealthy since the value of his farm and other belongings has doubled. In addition the value per acre of a full crop production has also increased 50 per cent.

Tell your friends about The Times. It is the liveliest Democratic paper in this section of the country.

BISMARCK NEWS

Mrs. Ed Merritt of Davis Crossing was transacting business here Monday.

Mrs. Zeppa Mae Owens, Grand Matron, and Mrs. Sallie F. Bowles, Grand Lecturer of the Order of the Eastern Star, were visitors here this week.

Reports have it that the wheat crop is cut short in this locality.

The management of the roller mill here changed hands Friday last. The Fredericktown Milling Co. buying control. Messrs O. W. Ramsey and Wm. Tronemicht still retaining a large interest in the stock.

O. W. Wallace had the tips of three fingers blown off by the discharge of dynamite caps this week. Miss Mae Baldwin is visiting her husband at Cairo this week.

Attorney E. L. Everole of Potosi transacted business here Friday.

A premature explosion of gasoline Tuesday morning severely burned Mrs. Wm. Rockwell about the face and body. She was using kerosene in igniting a fire in the stove.

Dr. Frank Hinek and wife of Ste. Genevieve were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Eaton, Sunday.

Mrs. Belle Landman was a Farmington visitor Monday.

Edwin White of Caledonia, was a business visitor here Monday.

Bismarck defeated Elvins in the ball game Sunday—score 14-13.

Jos. J. Cutes Grand Chancellor of the Missouri K. of P. Lodge, spent a short time here Sunday.

Presiding Elder J. E. Martin of Popular Bluff was here Sunday. He advised that he would preach the funeral of Judge Thomas Hierias of Blackwell at the interment Monday evening.

Since school closed Miss Buttes, the efficient and popular teacher from Blackwell, has gone to Chicago to spend the vacation before resuming school work this fall.

W. P. Devine has completed the road to the Washington county line, leading to Coletonia.

Claude Hill is now a graduate and licensed embalmer. He returned from St. Louis with his necessary papers Saturday.

Born—To the wife of J. L. Daniels, May 23, a girl.

W. J. Russell of St. Louis visited relatives here Saturday.

Attorney R. C. Davis of Fredericktown was a business visitor here last Tuesday.

Judge E. T. Everole and wife of Potosi, were here Friday. Mrs. Everole extended her visit to Farmington relatives.

Health a Factor in Success

The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are sold by all dealers. Adv.

Southern M. E. Church Bars Use of Tobacco

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in quinquennial session at Oklahoma City passed Friday the long agitated conference law prohibiting the licensing of preachers who use tobacco in any form. The vote was 182 to 116. The rule applies only to those hereafter entering the ministry, and no man now in the ministry will be required to give up his pipe.

A telegram announcing the result of the vote was received Friday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. W. B. Palmer, editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate of the M. E. Church South who has been agitating enactment of the anti-tobacco law for 25 years. He said the fight had been waged before the General Conference for ten years and he said he regarded the result of Friday's vote as a victory for the Methodist press, which has been the most active factor in support of the law.

Rather Refutes the Republican Outcry.

In this issue will be noticed a report of the Republican Convention, held here May 16th, in which much enthusiasm was shown in discussing the shortcomings of the Democratic administration. They dealt touchingly upon the idle men and idle cars, yet even as we turned away from the page we noticed an article in the St. Louis Republic, from which we clip the following:

Twenty thousand men are needed to harvest the enormous wheat crop of Oklahoma, according to Frank Anderson, director of development of the Frisco Railroad, who has charge of the agricultural interests of that system. The wheat crop in Oklahoma this year is about twice as great as normal, he said, and the farmers are afraid of losing heavily unless they get enough harvest hands.

The wheat acreage for the state this year is 2,465,000 acres says the estimates the yield will be 35,500,000. The acreage is 30 per cent greater than last year, but the crop will be more than double last year's

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FROM ANOTHER VIEWPOINT.

John Fletcher of East Prairie, in Charleston Enterprise Calls G. O. P. Candidate for Congress.

The writer recently had the pleasure of listening to a speech at East Prairie by Mr. Thos. J. Brown of Charleston, who is the Republican candidate for Congress from this district. Mr. Brown, it may be added, is a shrewd talker and holds his audience with considerable attention, and the speech elicited applause at intervals because of the caustic remarks.

Mr. Brown is a personal friend of the writer, is an able lawyer and a man of lovable disposition, is said to cherish his home and family, and to be a good citizen and neighbor. However, Mr. Brown's speech was fashioned after all other Republican speeches. He dealt at length upon the wreck and ruin coming upon the country because of the Democratic administration. He talked of Chinese eggs flooding the market until hen nests would go out of fashion, and declared that Argentine corn would rot and ruin the farmer.

Mr. Brown has the same right as any other citizen to dream dreams and prophesy if he desires to do so, but his arguments must be considered upon their merits. Were it not these predictions in all seriousness they might be passed by unnoticed, and yet Republican speakers must hold a high estimate of the intelligence of their audiences when they present spurious prophecies for intelligent arguments.

Mr. Brown admitted that he had not read the Democratic tariff bill, which doubtless explains why he opposes the bill, but proceeded to build a speech upon the time-worn arguments against the Wilson bill of '94 (the speaker used '93 as the date, but this is an error, as the Harrison panic which ended under Cleveland came as other panics have come, under a republican high tariff measure.) and the speaker closed by pledging himself for a high protective tariff, and named Alexander Hamilton as authority.

And who was Alexander Hamilton? He was the leader of those in the beginning of the country, who opposed the rule of the people, and sought to make this government but little less than a monarchy. Hamilton's plan was repudiated by the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and Jefferson's plan was adopted. The Cannon-Adriach machine was then unknown and patriotism throbbed in the breast of the country. Republican orators would that Hamilton ever presented such a plan were it not for the fact that Hamilton's papers are a matter of record.

Mr. Brown is a victim of circumstances. He is out of joint with the times. He has persisted in "standing still" while the country was moving forward. This is an age of popular election of senators, the income tax, parcel post, currency reform, rural credits, and tariff revision downward (not upward) and out of all this progress the speaker had nothing to say; could see nothing but the Wilson tariff bill of '94, and the calamities due to arrive upon the country.

The speaker then referred to the Republican party's love for the farmer. Let's investigate. Once upon a time a farmer's organization had a legislative committee to visit Congress to urge remedial legislation. This committee represented 3,000,000 farmers of thirty-three states. Taft was president and Crow was congressman from that district. The writer happens to know from inside information that this committee had great difficulty in getting even a hearing before the proper legislative committees of Congress. It was said that corporation lawyers and lobbyists were there using the time of the committees, but the committees had no time to listen to the appeals for assistance from the farmers of the country. Why profess an impassioned love for the farmers when an office is wanted and forget that love after the office is secured?

The farmer's Grange movement of the north about thirty years ago asked the Republican party for progressive legislation. The farmers were ignored by Republican leaders, and finally Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, a rising young attorney, took up the fight in his own state and carried the fight into Congress. In the House and on into the Senate, La Follette fought for progressive measures. In the Senate, on numerous occasions when La Follette rose to speak, the corporation Senators would retire to the cloak rooms, refusing even to listen to the people's appeals. Republican farmers might profit by reading La Follette's writings. The reforms have come but they came after La Follette and Bryan had driven the followers of a money bag government from office. La Follette himself has said that the insurgent movement within the Republican party began among the farmer's of the north, and the rural vote was the backbone of La Follette's movement. La Follette and Bryan have entrenched themselves in the hearts of the people by listening to the pulse-throbs of humanity in its cry for a square deal from the huge manipulators of fortunes.

And still the Republican party professes love for the farmer. It is written that fifty years ago the farmer owned about half of the wealth of

because of the increased yield per acre.

The 20,000 men will be needed by June 1, and will be paid good wages, according to Anderson, probably more than last year.

The Frisco Railroad has been busy all winter building cars and preparing to transport the big crop. About 35,000 cars will be distributed along the system in Oklahoma before June 1, so that the wheat can be taken to the market at once.

Men who go to Oklahoma can find employment in Kansas as soon as the Oklahoma crop has been harvested. From Kansas they can go north into the Dakotas and Minnesota to harvest the northern crop.—St. Louis Republic.

They also blame the Democratic administration for urging the repeal of the canal tolls exemption, overlooking the fact that in so doing they condemn Senators Lodge, McCumber, and Root, dyed-in-the-wool Republicans, who also favored it.—Vindicator.

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Call or Let Us Call

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the country; to-day he owns less than a twelfth. The farmer instead of being a farm owner has become a farm tenant. There are numerous instances of the farmers of Mississippi county who a few years ago owned farms of their own, and today are tenants, some of them doubtless living upon the farms they once owned. The few farms that are owned are plastered to their worth in mortgages. What is true of Mississippi county is probably true of every county in the state and every state in the Union. Is this the result of the love that the Republican party professes for the farmer? Statisticians prove that the trend of the country has been away from the people and toward a Hamilton centralized government. To know the difference between Hamilton and Jefferson is to understand the principals of the two parties.

As to the panic nightmare be it said there's a "gibbet higher than Haman's" for the clique of men who undertake to force a machine made panic on the country. Another Jackson is in the White House. He has pledged himself to the people's cause and at his right hand sits the Great Commoner for advice and council. The records of both men prove that they can neither be bought nor bullied. Why preach pious theories, unless the wish is father to the thought, and why do partiotic men who love their country desire such calamities to happen?

The Democratic battle cry is forward, march. Republican leaders must meet living issues or surrender the field.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE OF LETTERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was, on the 14th day of April, 1914, appointed guardian of the person and estate of Carrie Miller, an insane person, and that letters of guardianship were issued to him by the Probate Court of St. Francois County, Missouri, bearing date April 14th, 1914. All persons having claims against the estate of said Carrie Miller are required to exhibit them for allowance before the Probate Court of said county within one year from date of the publication of this notice or they shall be forever barred.

J. F. TAYLOR, Guardian.


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